REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,260—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third do. ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Cochin, Naraikal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

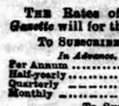
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHUMMAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

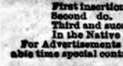
The S. S. VINGORLA, 570 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOWSETT, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day o sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	30	22	6	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

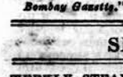
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



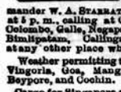
THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



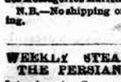
THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain JAMES C. SHAW, will sail on the 20th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

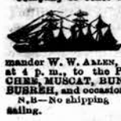


THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

BATH COLLEGE, BATH.

HEAD MASTER,
T. W. DUNN, ESQ., M.A.,
(Late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for 10 years a Master of Clifton College.)

THE COLLEGE is managed by a Council of which His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., is President. It will provide a Classical, Mathematical and General Education of the highest order and will be generally conducted on the model of Clifton College.

TERMS.

TUITION AND SCHOOL FEES.

For Boys over 13 years of age ..... £25 per annum.
Do. under 13 do. ..... £20 do.
Boys admitted by the Council ..... £4 extra do.
Boarding Fees exclusive of Tuition Fees ..... £60 per annum.

Nomination shares which are £35 each, give a perpetual right to nominate a pupil to the College in respect to each share.

The Head Master can arrange for the Boarding of Boys during the Vacations.

Application to be made to the Honorary Secretary,

SIR HENRY FREELING, BART.,
Bathampton, Bath.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(s) PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) OATHAY	2695	450	R. T. Dundas,...	26th do.
— GERELONG ..	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA ..	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker .... 22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves ..... 5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector.... 19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY ..... Rs. 24 per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do. ..... „ 18 per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE ..... Rs. 30 per doz. Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY ..... „ 25 per do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine) ..... „ 15 per do.
CHABLIS Do. ..... „ 16 per do.
Do. Do. ..... „ 18 per 2 doz. Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret) ..... „ 18 per do.
LORMONT Do. ..... „ 14 per do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases) ..... „ 11 per do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's) ..... „ 10 per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux) ..... „ 8 per doz. Quarts.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ; 1873 ... £295,149 ; 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extra of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Ward, of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR CONCERT, TOWN HALL.

THE ORGAN COMMITTEE will give a CONCERT in the Town Hall on MONDAY next, to commence at half-past 5 o'clock. ADMITTANCE—ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., for the sale of (7,000) Seven Thousand Pounds of GOOD FRESH BISCUITS made in Poona Government Bakery. Biscuit can be seen in the Commissariat Office.

NOTICE.

IN order to CORRECT a MISAPPREHENSION which appears to exist, THACKER & CO., LIMITED, beg to sttae that their UNIFORM CHARGE for BOOKS is at the rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE always on hand a large stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines of varieties, Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Invalids' Foods and Wines, and Sick Room Requisites, from the best makers. Up-country orders promptly and carefully executed when accompanied with Remittances.

The Dispensing Department is under the entire supervision of EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, and the Prescriptions are prepared from Pure Medicines.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE EXTENSION FROM FATEHABAD TO RUTLAM, AND ALTERATION OF THE TIME TABLE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that on and after 11th July 1878, the line between FATEHABAD and RUTLAM will be OPENED for ALL KINDS of TRAFFIC, and Trains between Khandwa, Mhow, Indore, Rutlam and Ujjain will run to the following Time Table:—

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.
	A.M.	P.M.
Khandwa ..... Dep.	10 15	11 5
	P.M.	A.M.
Mhow ..... Arr.	4 0	6 15
Do. ..... Dep.	4 15	6 30
Indore ..... Dep.	5 25	7 55
Ujjain ..... Arr.	8 20	11 30
	....	P.M.
Rutlam ..... Arr.	....	2 35

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.
	A.M.	Noon.
Rutlam ..... Dep.	5 15	12 25
Ujjain ..... Dep.	7 45	4 5
Indore ..... Dep.	11 2	5 15
Mhow ..... Arr.	11 56	5 30
Do. ..... Dep.	12 10	
	P.M.	
Khandwa ..... Arr.	6 0	12 30

No. 1 Down Mail leaves Khandwa 40 minutes after the advertised arrival time of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Down Mail from Bombay.

No. 2 Down Mixed leaves Khandwa 5 hours 30 minutes after the arrival of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail from Jabalpur.

No. 1 Up Mail arrives at Khandwa half an hour before the departure of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail to Bombay.

The Rates and Fares between Khandwa and all Stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways can be ascertained on application at any Railway Station.

By Order,
W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mhow, 6th July 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Stanley's African Travels Through the Dark Continent, 2 Vols.	26 4
Lucas' Camp Life in South Africa	7 8
Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws, 2 Vols.	7 8
Treasury of Modern Biography	3 4
Ferminger's Gardening in India	10 0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	8 0
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, commencing from the close of the 2nd Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, Volume 1st	12 8
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees, Second Edition, edited by E. W. West	10 0
Constantinople; by E. DeMicis, edited by Caroline Tilton	6 12
Tales from Blackwood, Parts 1 and 2	1 8
Golden Hours for 1877	4 12
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India, Illustrated	15 12
Marshall's Anatomists for Artists	20 0
Markham's Great Frozen Sea	11 4
Clarke's Persian Manual	4 12
Bates' Central and South America	13 4
Ure's Dictionary of Science and Art, 4th Volume	26 4
Grosvenor Notes of 1878, Ditto.	0 10
Daily News War Correspondence, with a connecting narrative forming a continuous History of the War between Russia and Turkey to the Fall of Kars, 2 vols	13 0
Fontaine's Electro-Lighting	4 12
Todhunter's Mechanics, New Edition	3 0
Bishop's Voyage of the Paper Canoe	6 12
Tanner on Poison, New Edition 1878	2 4
Taylor's Treatise on Flowers	4 12
Life of John Eadie; by J. Brown	4 12
Round about the Carpathians; by A. F. Crosse	8 0
Sebastopol Trenches and Five months in them; by Col. R. Puck	5 8
Taylor's (Col. Medows) Story of my Life	5 12
The Chaveley Novels, a Modern Minister, Second Volume	5 12
Green Pastures and Piccadilly; by William Black	3 12
Erema, or my Father's Sin; by R. D. Blackmore	3 12
How to Learn Russian, a Manual for Students of Russian; by W. R. S. Ralston	7 8
George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist; by Samuel Smiles, with a Portrait	10 0
On the Theory of Logic, an Essay; by C. Read	3 12
Whitney's Compendious German and English Dictionary	3 4
The Works of Alfred Tennyson, complete in 1 vol	5 12
La Saisiaz, the two Poets of Crossic; by Robert Browning	4 8
Decameron of Boccacio, Ill. Edition	4 12
Mark Twain's Works, Artemus Ward's Works, Bret Hart's Works, each	4 12
Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign 1848-49; by J. H. Lawrence Archer	5 0
Hamley's Operations of War, Explained and Illustrated, New Edn., 1878	18 12
Hughes' Notes on Mahomadanism, being Outlines of the Religious System	3 12
Longmore's Gun-Shot Injuries	20 0
Ally Sloper's Guide to Paris Exhibition	0 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June	2 8
Cherasse's Advice to a Wife and Mother, each	1 12
Nare's Voyage to Polar Sea, 2 Vols	26 4
Dear Lady Disdain, a Novel	3 12
Linley Rockford, a Novel	3 12
Beazley's Tables of Curves	2 4
Kelley's Philosophy of Existence	10 0
Handbook of Gold and Silver	8 0
A Week at the Lakes	4 12
Monashan's Method of Law	3 12
Fawcett's Free Trade Protection	4 12
Heath's Fern Paradise	8 0
Martin's Life of Prince Consort, 3 Vols	40 0
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk	2 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

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TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

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AND *(To the Profession and Trade only.)*

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX, AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

LOCAL AGENTS:—

Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.
" W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
" C. MAYBURY, Hornby Row.
" HUDSON and Co., Hummum Street.
" DENISON and Co. Do.
" FALLONJEE HEERJEEBHOY SON, Meadow Street.
" DHUNJEEBHOY BUNSTOMJEE and Co., Meadow Street.
" COWASJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., Todd Street.
" RUSTUMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Girgaum Road.
" R. N. PABUKI and Co., Kalbadavie Road.
" NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE BARIA, Grant Road.
" BHICAJEE DADABHOY, Cumballa Hill.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. E GILLON and Co., Lahore and Ludiana.
" ELLIS and Co., Agra and Muttra.
" J. W. JACKSON, [Jackson's Hotel] Jubulpore.
" M LUNEDI and Co., Mhow.
" BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE SON, Moultan.
" KURSETJEE DOSABHOY, Deolalee.
" MANECKJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" CAWASJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Surat.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

See Tuesday's paper for List of Clarets, &c.

* STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ERBACH ..... own...	23 0	..
BERENIH ..... „ ...	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL ..... „ ...	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN ..... „ ...	21 0	13 0
DRIDESHEIM, No. 1 ..... „ ...	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER ..... „ ...	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN ..... „ ...	28 0	..
HOCHHEIMER ..... „ ...	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER ..... „ ...	38 0	20 0
DRIDESHEIM, No. 2 ..... „ ...	18 0	10 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... „ ...	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN, soft Rs. 21, and dry ..... „ ...	24 0	..

* SPARKLING HOCKS.

HOCHHEIMER ..... own...	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER ..... „ ...	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER ..... „ ...	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER ..... „ ...	39 8	21 12

* MARSALA.

VIRGIN MARSALA, Ingham's ..... own...	18 0	..
SACRAMENTAL WINE, "Rota Tosti" ..... „ ...	23 8	..

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS'S BEER, by H. Stone & Co.	5 12	3 12
Do. (own)	5 8	3 8
GUINNESS' 5-X STOUT (own for Invalids) ...	5 12	3 12
Do. do. by E. & J. Burke, &c. ...	5 12	3 12

BRANDIES.

Duty and Town Dues paid.

	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN one Star, in great demand	24 0	..
Do. do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. do. half Barrels	15 0	..
Do. two Stars, in great demand	26 0	..
Do. three Stars, in great demand	28 0	..
Do. very old	32 0	..
MARTELL'S one Star	28 0	..
Do. three Stars	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S one Star	26 0	..
Do. two Stars	28 0	..
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. V. O. S. recommended	36 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S †	26 0	..
Do. Flasks	16 8	..
Do. half Flasks	9 0	..
Do. ††	29 0	..
Do. †††	32 0	..
TRICOCHE & Co.'s One Star	24 0	..
Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. „ half Barrels	14 0	..
Do. two Stars ..... „ ...	26 0	..
Do. three Stars ..... „ ...	28 0	..
Do. Flasks ..... „ ...	14 0	..
Do. half Flasks ..... „ ...	8 0	..

DISCOUNT:—Orders *accompanied by cash* for Wines and Spirits marked with an asterisk (*) will carry a discount of 5 per cent. The other quotations are nett cash.

The above Wines, &c., can also be obtained at "Temple Bar," Rampart Row.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford 1oth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th July 1878.

N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH JULY 1878.

THE chief political event during the week has been the announcement of the transfer of the Island of Cyprus to England by the Turks, on which the Continental press comment unfavourably, but as Russia is reported to have no objection to the arrangement, the probability of a peaceful termination to the Congress is in every respect increased. The commercial telegrams received since the last Mail left have shown indications of some reaction from the state of stagnation, from which trade has suffered for so long. Consols have fluctuated a good deal, and after having declined to 96, and then advanced to 96¼, close at 96⅛. French Rentes have been rising rapidly, and are now quoted at the unusually high rate of 115⅝. The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 3½ per cent.

We are unable to report any material "improvement in business here. The monsoon is usually a dull time, especially in Exports, but this year hopes were entertained that, owing to the excessive dulness of our busy season, a reaction might take place even during the rains when the Russian difficulty was overcome; but now, although this question is apparently settled, and signs of improvement are manifested in the English markets, they are not as yet, in any way, reflected on our's. In Exports much cannot be done for the next two or three months, as supplies of produce generally are so small, the stock-lands of Wheat and Seeds being almost exhausted, and of our stock of Cotton, which we estimate at present at about 80,000 bales, at least half will be required by the local Mills before arrivals of Dhollerah, and Comptà Cotton come in freely after the rains. In Imports the long-looked for improvement has not yet come, notwithstanding generally favourable accounts during the week, respecting the rainfall up-country, and the probability of good Cereal Crops throughout the Presidency. The disinclination on the part of dealers to operate freely in English Goods is the more marked, on account of considerable contracts having been entered into for local makes, at what are apparently fairly remunerative rates, although some of the Mills have stopped working altogether, and many others are only working short time on account of the dulness of trade.

The position of our various markets during the week has been as follows:—Cotton has been in moderate demand for the season of the year, but business has been checked by the high rates demanded by dealers. In Seeds there has been more doing, but supplies are very small. For Wheat there are no buyers for export at the prices now current. Imports of all kinds are firmly held, but dealers are only buying to meet present requirements, and show little disposition to operate far ahead. Money continues very easy. Government Securities are steady. In Joint Stock Companies' shares there has been considerable speculation at advancing rates. Exchange declined rapidly early in the week, but a slight reaction has now set in. Freights are slightly higher, and although the amount of steam tonnage in harbour is ample for present requirements, the number of steamers on their way out to Bombay is so small that a sudden rise in rates may take place at any time. For sailing tonnage we see no prospect of any improvement until the end of the year. Advices from Calcutta continue to report an excessive supply of tonnage with little cargo offering, and no probability of any increase until arrivals of the new Jute in October next.

At the yearly biddings for Council drafts on India which took place in London yesterday, the sum of £300,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£239,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·01 and £61,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8d., tenders on both Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 8d. receiving 15 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings, the figures show a decline of about ¼ per cent., but the price of Bar Silver after having fallen during the week to 52¼d. per ounce has recovered, and is now at last mail day's rate of 52⅝d. per ounce, equivalent to about 1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee. There is nothing in the position of any of the Indian markets to lead us to anticipate any material advance during the next few months. In Bombay our Export trade will be almost at a standstill until the end of November, and from Calcutta little will be doing until September, or October, next. The reduction in the weekly drawings of Government has so far had little effect, and unless these drawings are suspended altogether for a time, there seems to be less probability of the present value of the rupee advancing materially than of a further decline being established, and as we hear that Government have advertised Council Draft, to the extent of £300,000 for sale next Wednesdays it is evidently the intention to continue to offer them, if present rates are obtainable.

MONEY.—The position of the market remains practically without change of any kind. The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 6th instant showed a trifling increase in the Cash Balance, and a slight decrease in the trade demand, but there was nothing in the return of any importance, and no change has been made in the Banks rate of interest and discount, which still remain at 4 per cent. on fixed, and 5 per cent. on demand loans on Government Paper. In the open market the rate still remains at about 3 per cent. on similar securities, and with the favourable harvest prospects, which are now generally reported, there seems to be every prospect of cheap money for some time to come.

EXCHANGE.—The reported transactions in Sterling during the week have again been on a small scale, and the tendency in rates has been downwards. Business opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 7 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, which was a decline of 1-16 to 3-32 from our quotations for last mail. On Monday there was no alteration, but on Tuesday there was rather a firmer feeling and a partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee was established. On Wednesday little was done pending the allotment of Council Drafts in London. This morning brought advices of the allotment at an average of 1s. 8d. which was the rate generally expected. Owing to telegrams reporting an advance in the price of Silver of ¼d. per oz., there is a stronger feeling here to-day, and the Banks are only buyers at 1-32 to 1-16 above yesterday's rates, the closing quotation being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-32d.; 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Credit is francs 213 and 6 months' sight francs 215. At the close we hear that a Bank has come out as a seller at 1s. 8 1-16d. for demand and 1s. 8 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Bills. This rate, however, is an exceptional one, and none of the other Banks are as yet following suit.

On Calcutta there has not been much done since the beginning of the week in 60 days' sight Paper which is weak at 99 7-16. In demand bills business has been negociated at 100 1-16 to 100 3-16, the closing quotation being the former.

On China the nominal rate for 60 days' Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hong Kong the latest quotation by wire, dated 9th inst. for six months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10¾d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 3⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Early in the week there was a good demand and a considerable business was transacted in all Paper, but especially in New Fours-and-a-half. At the close, however, there are few buyers, and rates have given way ¼ to ½ per cent. To-day's rates are as follows, viz.:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104½; and the New Four-and-a-half Loan Rs. 101.

SHARES.—We have again had a good demand for all description of shares, but the chief advance has been in Spinning and Weaving Companies scrip in which there has been a good deal of speculation. For Bank shares also there has been some enquiry, and Bank of Bombay's have advanced to Rs. 747½ per share. The quotations in Spinning and Weaving shares comprise an advance of Rs. 25 in Alberts, Rs. 35 in Alexandras, Rs. 60 in Allfreds, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Coorla, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Jewraz Ballon, Rs. 25 in Khatow Mucoonjee, Rs. 15 in Madras Spinning, Rs. 15 in Madras United Spinning, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 25 in Nicol, Rs. 100 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Sassoon, Rs. 25 in Soondercage, Rs. 35 in Victoria. A decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Broach Mills, Rs. 15 in Khandeish, and Rs. 10 in Nursey. In Press Companies shares there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in Bellary, Rs. 3 in Broach, Rs. 50 in East India, and Rs. 35 in Volkart's United Press Company. In other shares there are no quotable alterations.

PIECE GOODS.—The market has undergone no change of any importance since the departure of last mail the business still being on a very limited scale at previous prices. The weather up-country during the week has been generally favourable for agricultural purposes, but dealers are not inclined to contract largely ahead, and are only supplying themselves with their immediate requirements. If crop prospects continue as favourable as at present the demand must shortly improve from the Interior, but with the experience of the past two years before them dealers are naturally chary about laying in large stocks until all fears of a recurrence of famine are at an end. In Ready Goods the estimated sales during the week only amount to about 300 bales from importers and 1,200 bales in the Bazaar.

In Local Goods extensive contracts have been concluded during the week, amounting in all to 3,350 bales, consisting chiefly of Sheets and Longcloths at 7 7-16 As. to 8 As. per lb. for delivery up to November. These sales are the more remarkable at a time like the present when there is so little demand for imported goods, and if they had been made to bona fide dealers, some apprehension might be felt as to the extent to which Local Made Goods are likely to effect the market for imported manufactures; the bulk of these sales, however, have been made to speculators, more or less interested in the Mills of which the productions have been sold.

YARNS.—The market for Grey Yarns, both imported and of local manufacture, has been quiet throughout. The demand for Colored Yarns is rather stronger at the close, but with prospects of large arrivals before the end of the month, we do not anticipate any material advance.

METALS are steady at about last week's quotations, but no sales by importers have been reported since last mail left, and the only change in quotations is a further partial advance of .8 As. per cwt. in Copper Braziers.

COALS are quite unchanged in every respect. No sales have been effected during the week, and the only cargo offering has been one of Lairds at Wola Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton, which has since been withdrawn. The nominal quotations to arrive, July-August shipments via Cape, are:—

Cardiff	Rs.	22	per ton alongside.
Davison's West Hartley	,,	20	,, ,,
Laird's	,,	19	,, ,,
Watson's Hartley	,,	19	,, ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Owing to the tenor of Liverpool advices our market has been stronger throughout the week, and for the season of the year a moderate amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. The purchases for export amount to about 3,500 bales, and about 1,200 bales have been sold to the local mills.

The Receipts from up-country during the week amount to 5,486 bales against 11,848 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amounts to 942,950 bales against 1,123,178 bales last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 2,000 bales, making a total of 614,894 bales since 1st January as against 768,804 bales for the same time last year.

New Crop.—The position is so far very favourable, as seasonable showers are daily reported from almost all of the cotton growing districts, and the planting this season should at all events be accomplished satisfactorily. At Broach rather too much rain has fallen up to the present time, and the seed in some places has been washed out of the ground, but what damage has been done as yet can no doubt be easily repaired.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton on the spot with the equivalents in Sterling cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

		Rs.	₰ Candy C. & F.
New, Full-pressed—			
Good Comrawuttee	Ready.	.... Rs. 208 = 54d.	
Fully Good Fair Do.	,,	.... ,, 202 = 53-16d.	
Good Fair Do.	,,	.... ,, 195 = 5 1-16d.	
Fully Good Fair Dhollera	,,	.... ,, 199 = 54d.	
Good Fair Do.	,,	.... ,, 194 = 5 1-16d.	
Fully Good Fair M. G. Broach	,,	.... ,, 202 = 5 3-16d.	
Fully Good Fair S. G. Dharwar	,,	.... ,, 200 = 5¼d.	
Good Fair Compta	,,	.... ,, 188 = 4 15-16	

SEEDS.—*Linseed*—Rather better advices from Home and limited supplies here have caused an advance of As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt., to-day's price for ready Seed being Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Rapeseed is in moderate demand, and supplies being light, prices have also advanced As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt., say Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. for Yellow Gusserat.

WHEAT is unchanged; there has again been nothing doing for Export, and, notwithstanding favourable crop prospects, prices are maintained at about our last quotations—viz., Best Soft White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8; and Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	127
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	747½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India,	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	815
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	251½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Bhoiwada Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p. c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	700
Barsee Company (New).	155	500	all	45 p.s	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carnac Co.	2,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	480
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230
East India Press Co.,	883	1,000	all	100 do	893
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	380
Hemraj Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussail Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Soinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	495
Soinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8· 3·0	p. c. 283
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0·14·6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5· 7·3	do. 73
Ditto	..	£20	2 1·13·1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 0·5·15	do. 250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	62½ p. s.	607½
Vegas Patcent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE s. s. FRANCAIS I, 1,131 tons, Captain F. Lecachenr, sailed yesterday for Havre, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Scio (s)	Seaborne	Kurrachee.
	Francais I (s)	Lecachour	Havre.

The Steamer Kashgar, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 7 Chinsurah (s) ..... Gavin ..... Bombay, June 15.
Arthurstone ..... Hughes ..... Grimsby, Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Steamers Medina, Khandalla, Pemba and Ooryia. Ship Loch Fyne. Schooner Cook to the North.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Himalaya (s) .... Calcutta.
Navarino (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July. 8 Mecca (s) .... Rangoon & N P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—100 boxes tinned plates, Framjee Eduljee. Olympia s—11,412 plates spelter, Jetha Kessowjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sydney Eggers—56 cases writing papers, John S Elmore and Co. Jeanie Douglas—750 plates iron, J M Moolla.
Henry Balckow s—6 cases champagne, 25 cases still hock, 27 cases port and 6 cases mosells, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 51 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowa-jee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—2 cases saffron, G Reifferscheid and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—125 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—58 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—750 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow; 47 bales rags, Hunsraj Nuthoo; 1,050 cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 26 bales rags and 39 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondercjee; 122½ cwts nuxvomics and 94½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Puratum.
Stockbridge—250 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Noor Mahamed Lutiff.
Bernina s—46 bales wool, and 2 bales wool, Laljee Mowjee Virjin; 14 bales cotton, Curseedass Ladha; 39 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Trentham Hall s—700 bags rice, Oodowjee Natha; 45 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 40 bales cotton, Khimjee Valubdass; 227 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 6 bales cotton, Fest, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, The H. Moore and Co; 325 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 51 bales cotton, Heerjee Virdhoree.
Bellona s—100 bales jute, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 90 bales cotton, Macurun Mugunram; 1,000 bags rice, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR LONDON.

Rosper—1,800 cwts rapeseed, Oodowjee Nathoo.
Shawar s—1 box gold bars (Rs 66,000). The N Bank of India; 62 cwts B horns, Curimbhoy Nanjee; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 3,14,000), Agra Bank; 495½ cwts coffee, Runchord Purseram; 2 bales hides and skins, Ibramvitz and Co., 17 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, C C C A Akbar and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, Hasum Oomer, 644 cwts M and T shells, 292 lbs T shells, Curimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 53 cwts E teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall; 284 cwts cloves, Moorajee Natha; 53 cwts M of P shells, Mahamed Allana; 53 cwts M of P shells, Mahamed Coorjee; 3 cases fish maws, Mahamad Allna; 2 bundles E teeth, Moolchund Doolubdass 8 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 6 bales carpets, Choonilall Munmohundas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Galatea s—50 bales cotton, Arjun Nursey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 10th July 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·744
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·921
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·9
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·4
General Direction of Wind	ESE, SW, S, WNW, ESE, SSW SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	286
Fall of Rain	0·64
Total fall during the month	24·47
,, ,, year	45·04

HIGH COURT—JULY. 12.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVLEY.]

APPEAL.

392-74—M M Munshi—Gunput Pandoorang vs Adurjee Dadaboy and others—J C Cama—Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

407-77—Khunderao M—Sheerbai vs Maroambai, &c—Tyabjee and Bayani—Part heard.
212-76—Pestonjee K—Thucker Mathooradass T vs Madhowjee Visram and others—Jeffersonand P and Mr. Bicknell.
577-77—J C Cama—Archabaw, &c, vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

534-77—Craigie, L and O—D Vissonjee and others vs S Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C.

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and M.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and others—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Comedram Doolubram—Remington, H and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Dossibai wife of Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Captain, deceased—Cawasjee Pallonjee—Jefferson and P vs Muncherjee Nusserwanjee—Ardaseer and H.

LONG CAUSES.

17-78—Pestonjee and K—Soonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Elder, Lieut Col, 6th Bombay N I, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Parakh, Surg, 6th Bombay N I, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Watson, Lieut Col, 22nd Regt, on duty, from Allahabad.
Beasley, Major, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Mhow.
Gott, Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Simla.
White, Surg Major, on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Keith, Surg, Bombay 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, to Rajkote.
Parakh, Surg, 6th Bombay N I, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain F M Hunter, Staff Corps, 2dd Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Colonel J Hills, R E.

Captain O Bourdillon; Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, is granted leave, on medical certificate, from the 2nd to the 31st July.

Colonel H F Dirkhowe, Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 1st to the 31st July.

Major H W Harris, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for eight months, from the date of his leaving India.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—Store Serjeant C Asbury to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 23rd June, in succession to Store Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) C Yates, proceeded on furlough.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W G Mainwaring, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier during the absence of Colonel S Nuttal on privilege leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F J Mortimer, R A, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar during the temporary absence of Major Moore, or until further orders. The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain F J Mortimer to act as Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Major C Mant, R E, to be Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy School of Art until the return of Mr Griffiths from furlough, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major H J Blanc, M D, is confirmed in the appointments of Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dental Surgery in the Grant Medical College, from the date of Surgeon-Major J T D Mackenzie's retirement.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McLeod Campbell, Conservator of Forests in Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

The Secretary of State for India has also been pleased to convert the three months' privilege leave granted to the Hon T C Hope, C S I, Commissioner, Northern Division, into furlough for six months.

Mr G B Reid to be First Assistant Collector from the date of Mr A K Nairne's retirement from the Civil Service.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W A Barrow to act as Civil Surgeon of Satara during the absence of Surgeon Bainbridge, or till further orders.

Surgeon H D Maxand to act as Civil Surgeon, Tanna, until further orders.

Surgeon-Major H J Blanc, M D, & R C B, is confirmed in the appointment of Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital, from the date of Surgeon-Major J T D Mackenzie's retirement.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J Pinkerton, M D, to be a Member of the Town Council of the City of Bombay, vice Captain H Morland.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 14th, 8h. 46·0m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 12	.....	5 32	6 39	{ 10 15 m 9 46 a	3 15 m 4 15 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	{ 11 0 m 10 38 a	4 8 m 5 3 a
Sun. 14	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	{ 11 38 m 11 22 a	4 54 m 5 43 a
Mon. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	{ 0 16 a ..	5 37 m 6 21 a
Tues. 16	English Mail expected.	5 33	6 39	{ 0 5 m 0 44 a	6 13 m 6 54 a
Wed. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 0 43 m 1 44 a	6 47 m 7 29 a
Th. 18	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 1 21 m 1 47 a	7 34 m 8 2

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COPCUTT—June 29th, at Combaconum, the wife of Mr. C. A. Copcutt, Inspector, S I Railway, of a son.
SLATER—July 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Slater, of a daughter.
SIMEON—July 6th, at Sitapur, the wife of L. B. Simeon, Assistant Engineer, F. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

FARRELL—June 30th, at Guntoor, after a brief illness, P. J. Farrell, Esq., D. A., M. S., Acting Zillah Surgeon.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

THE Anglo-Turkish Convention is approved, apparently, by Russia, Germany, and Austria, the three Powers which partitioned Poland, and which are of course delighted to welcome England as an accomplice in partitioning Turkey. England might have had Cyprus, or indeed for that matter all Syria and Egypt too, a quarter of a century ago, if her statesmen had not been too honest to accept the tempting proposals of the Emperor Nicholas. Lord Beaconsfield's Government has now committed the crime which Lord Palmerston's Government held in such detestation; and so great is the decay of political honesty in England that the cession of Cyprus seems to have overwhelmed with joy the official and military classes who have so great a share in making public opinion at home, and who are ready to applaud any Minister who will create more places for them by extending the limits of the Empire. The more sober portion of the nation, remembering that extended Empire too often means extended taxation, are already beginning to ask if England does not pay too dearly for the acquisition of Cyprus by giving a guarantee for the protection of the Turkish Empire which must, if carried into effect, set the English and Russian armies face to face in Asia and speedily render inevitable the war which Lord Beaconsfield has postponed. How can this guarantee possibly be worked? If England really intends to undertake the magnificent design, worthy of a great Empire, of protecting Turkey, checking the oppressions of the Porte, and training to order, self-respect and prosperity the subject populations, she must be prepared to maintain constantly on foot, in readiness for a great war, an army as numerous as that of Russia, and to garrison all the principal stations in Asiatic Turkey from Broussa to Constantinople, and from Erzeroum to Damascus. Otherwise, her guarantee will become a sham. No wonder Englishmen shrink from the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in divided Armenia and Kardistan. They have enough of such burdens on their hands already, and will probably be mean enough to keep Cyprus while letting Turkey perish. The Indian Contingent seem to be really going to Cyprus, for the Commissariat and Sappers are already on the way; and in the present state of Europe it is plain that no State will seriously oppose the completion of Lord Beaconsfield's plan for maintaining the balance of power in the Mediterranean. But France and Italy have been shamefully deceived, and England has not been true to herself or sufficiently careful of the unstained honour of which Lord Beaconsfield boasted when he claimed that she was the champion of the rights of Europe; and this treachery will one day bring its own punishment.

THE empirical suggestion of a majority of the Town Council of Bombay to establish a temporary hospital, at a cost of Rs. 15,000, with the view of reducing the mortality in this city, was yesterday rejected by the Municipal Corporation, only six members voting in favour of the proposal which Dr. Blaney introduced in an elaborate speech. The resolution brought forward affirmed that the present hospital accommodation in Bombay is inadequate, and that the establishment of a temporary hospital in some suitable locality is urgently necessary. The Health Officer asserts that an increase of permanent hospital accommodation is desirable, but he refused to gratify Dr. Blaney by admitting that the emergency which alone could justify the expenditure of money on a temporary hospital,—such as the existence of a contagious epidemic disease,—has arisen. The general death-rate has fallen very far below that of last year, and Dr. Blaney was reduced to such straits to show that the mortality is still excessive in some districts, that he had to change his selection of localities in order to get up any kind of a case. Nor did even he venture to affirm that any part of Bombay is at present exposed to the ravages of a contagious fever. He showed, no doubt, considerable ingenuity in picking out from the Health Officer's mortuary returns such figures as would tend to raise doubts as to the vaunted efficacy of a good system of drainage in improving the health of a city, and he questioned the accuracy of Dr. Weir's enumeration of destitution, overcrowding, and defective drainage as the main causes of sickness in Bombay. But he would not himself say what he thought the causes of disease were; and, with regard to the fever which swelled the death-rate of last year, while he maintained that it was not an ordinary fever, he declined to give an opinion as to what it was. Naturally, Dr. Blaney failed by such special pleading to satisfy the Corporation as to the existence of his alleged emergency, which might with some show of reason have been said to exist a year ago, but which certainly does not exist now, and so the project of setting up a temporary hospital fell to the ground. As to the question of the adequacy for general purposes of the hospital accommodation now provided in Bombay, Dr. Cowasjee clearly showed that there is at present ample room in the different hospitals for all serious cases requiring medical treatment, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who had collected all available information on the subject with his usual praiseworthy thoroughness, surprised the Corporation with some interesting statistics showing the immense number of patients annually relieved at the various hospitals and charitable dispensaries scattered about the city. We do not, however, say that the hospital question may not as a whole deserve serious consideration hereafter, though the expedient of spending Rs. 15,000 on a temporary hospital is so childish as hardly to deserve notice. But the Corporation has enough to do for the present in completing the water supply and drainage systems of the city, and so obtaining possession of the best recognized means for lowering the death-rate; and such proposals as Dr. Blaney's are only calculated, though they may not be intended, to waste on trivial schemes and idle crotchets money which is needed for the great public works already undertaken or sanctioned.

EVER since the notorious Fuller case charges against Europeans for murdering natives have from time to time been showing their ugly heads, and if the innovation spreads few Europeans will be able to go to bed assured that on the morrow they may find themselves charged before a magistrate with homicide with intent in respect of the sudden death of some butler, or syce, or coolie from enlarged spleen, or a too copious debauch on the liquor of the country. The latest case is one which has just been decided at the Criminal Sessions in Calcutta. Mr. James White, a Bengal planter, who was manager of two factories in the district of Nuddea, was put into the dock charged with murdering one of his factory hands, Moonsiff Sheik, so far back as the 26th May 1877. The story of those who got up the charge against him was that on one occasion some bu

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

DEATH OF THE REV. Mr. COTES, CHAPLAIN.

KURRACHEE, JULY 11.

The Rev. D. H. Cotes, Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, died yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever. As he had not reached a dangerous stage, his death came unexpectedly. His burial took place this morning with military honors.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

SHOLAPORE, JULY 11.

To-day, Balcrishna, the goods clerk, whose statements before the Magistrate formed the chief evidence on which Mr. Bedford was committed for trial, was examined. He now turned round and said that those former statements of his were all false, and that he had been induced to make them by the Police holding out promises of pardon. He also said that he was intimidated by being walked through the streets handcuffed and bareheaded. He stated that the persons who used *zoolum* towards him and tutored him to make those statements were Mr. Framjee, Police Inspector, Rao Bahadoor Shewram Pandoorung, Police Inspector, Bapoo Sahib Keshunder, another policeman, and Mr. Garrett, the travelling auditor, who was examined on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 10.

The Congress to-day commenced reading over the projected new Treaty, and agreed to most of the clauses. The reading will be continued to-morrow, and the new Treaty signed on the 13th instant.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondens* of Berlin states, that the Anglo-Turkish Convention will not affect the decisions of the Congress in any way.

The German and Austrian semi-official journals approve of the Convention.

SENTENCE ON THE SOCIALIST NOBILING.

Dr. Nobiling, the Socialist who attempted to take the life of the Emperor William, has been sentenced to death.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The English Press, in discussing the Anglo-Turkish Convention, lay great stress upon the magnitude of the responsibility England is incurring.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR CYPRUS.

MALTA, JULY 10.

The Commissariat Department and the Indian Sappers (Madrassees) have started for the island of Cyprus to prepare for the reception of the troops now under orders to proceed there.

LONDON, JULY 10, *Apt.*

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Fair Dholleras	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	79½
5 per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	52⅞.

Arrival.—Atalanta.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 10, 10 A.M.

The barometer changes during the preceding twenty-four hours are small and unimportant. Sky more or less clouded over the whole of India. Rainfall is diminishing in Northern India. General rain yesterday in N.W. Provinces. Twenty-seven tenths fell at Shahjehanpore, twenty-two tenths at Lucknow, sixteen-tenths at Morar. Rainfall is still deficient in the Allahabad divisions. No rain in the Punjab. Very slight scattered showers in Bengal, Behar, and Assam. Fair rain over Western India. Twenty-seven tenths fell at Bombay. Good general rain over the Madras Presidency and Deccan. Twenty-seven tenths fell at Bangalore and Nagpore. Twenty-three tenths at Cochin; twenty-eight tenths at Cuddapah; eighteen-tenths at Hyderabad. Five-tenths at Madras.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 11.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 86; min. 73; W. B. 80; barometer 29·77.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather clear and bright; wind WSW. 5; thermometer 84·8; barometer 29·894.

MANGALORE, 10th.—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind WSW. light; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 13 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cnt.		In. cnt.		In. cnt.	
Previously registered...	44	40	49	80	48	48
July 10 Wednesday	0	64	.....		.....	
11 Thursday.....	.....		0	3	0	75
Total.....	45	4	49	83	49	23
Fall up to 11th July 1877.....	.....		28	60	29	80
,, ,, 10th ,, ,, ...	36	58	.....		.....	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

SURAT, July 11th.—Rainfall up to 9 this morning 65 cents. Heavy rain to-day.

BROACH, 11th.—Two inches and 13 cents more to 6 a.m. to-day.

VERRAMGAUM, 11th.—One inch and 20 cents more. Weather fair to-day.

WUDWAN, 12th.—Yesterday none. Weather clear.

(Special Telegrams.)

SHOLAPORE, 11th.—Weather still showery. Atmosphere cool and pleasant. Vegetation looking fresh and green everywhere.

KURRACHEE, 11th.—No rain here still. Weather hot.

RAIN fell all along the line to Bombay on Wednesday. At Lanowlee it was especially heavy. The cultivators are busy at work all along the road to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11, 11-40 A.M.

Steamer Bokhara from Aden arrived.

THE Government of Bombay has, we hear, passed a resolution finding fault with Dr. Weir's remarks, in his annual report, on the conduct of Drs. Hewlett and Carter, who were appointed last year to report on the state of Bombay, and who ignored, according to Dr. Weir, the destitution which then prevailed in the city and was the chief cause of the great mortality. It is understood that Dr. Weir is called upon to withdraw and apologise for the remarks which the Government finds so objectionable.

THE water in the Tulsi reservoir has now risen to within 12 feet of the top of the great dam, or eight feet of the level to which it is expected to rise in a good season when the works are quite completed. A bunia, who refused to believe that the water would rise, and, when it had risen some way, insisted that it would soon go down again, has had his hut and stores of grain swamped; and it has been found necessary to employ divers to recover his money bags, which he had buried beneath the floor of his hut.

H. E. the Hon. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the "Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, in the room of the Hon. Walter Lang, resigned.

WE hear that there was some alarm occasioned on board the P. and O. s.s. Pera, which left Bombay on the 7th ult. by the discovery of fire, when in the Canal, among some of the cargo. The danger was soon overcome, however, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage, mails and passengers reaching Brindisi safely.

YESTERDAY morning H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Sir Frank Souter, visited the new European Hospital to see whether all the improvements in detail ordered last year had been carried out. H. E. expressed to Drs. Pinkerton and Hasch his great satisfaction with the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards, and with the general adaptation of the structure and its surroundings to the purposes of a hospital. He expressed regret at the impossibility of proceeding at present with the additional obstetric ward from want of funds, but he approved the site selected as being particularly salubrious, and expressed the intention of Government to resuscitate the project whenever funds shall be available. He then inspected the new Girgaum road tramway as far as the Portuguese church, accompanied by Mr. Hill, the Company's officer in charge. Here also he expressed himself much satisfied at the way in which the work had been executed and the growing traffic which was perceptible on the lines. His Excellency also went over the new Elphinstone High School, and in the evening, accompanied by the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, he examined minutely the capabilities of the new High Court building.

THE contributor of the papers, "British Artists in India," which are appearing in the *Pioneer*, gives the following information regarding one who visited this side of India nearly a century ago:—In the Council Chamber at Bombay there are three large pictures, the first of Baja Rao, the second of the Nana Furnavis, and the last of Mahadaji Scindia. All three were painted by Mr. James Wales, an artist who arrived in India in 1791, accompanied apparently by his family, as his eldest daughter was afterwards married to Sir Charles Malet, the Resident at Poona, and became a member of Sir Alexander Malet, so well known in diplomatic circles, and who still survives. The natural taste of the artist seems to have been in the direction of ancient architecture and sculpture. He was a Scotchman, hailing from Peterhead, on the coast of Aberdeen, and was educated at the Marischal College in the local capital. His exhibited pictures at the Academy were portraits, but in this country he devoted much time to the cave temples and other carvings, working in collaboration with Thomas Daniel at the Ellora excavations. He worked also at Elephanta, making drawings of the sculptures there; and it was in pursuit of these researches that he met his death. The jungle grows thick in that part of the Island of Salsette where the interesting Buddhist works are found; and though the actual hill itself in which occur the caves of Kannari is nearly bare, it has to be approached through tangles of undergrowth. Mr. Wales is reported to have died at Salsette, whither he had gone to make drawings of the excavation; we may presume he died at Tanna, which is some five miles from Kannari, and unhealthy exposure was probably the cause of this sad and sudden termination of his labours. If he effected anything at Kannari, it does not seem to have been preserved, as the examination of the remains there is always associated with other names. We find no notice in the Indian Handbook of any monument to this worthy man.

IT is understood that General Lumsden, who has till lately meditated resigning the Adjutant Generalship of the Army in April next, will continue in office for his full term, which extends to the September following, and that the General defers in this arrangement to the expressed wish of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A COURT of Inquiry composed of General Biddulph, C. B., R.A., Commanding Rohilcund Division, President; and Colonel Patterson and Brown, Members; assembled at Moradabad on 3rd instant to investigate the charges preferred by Colonel Hamilton, Commanding 28th P. N. I. against his Station Staff Officer, Major Brown Constable of the same Regiment. The charges ran as follows:—1st, Disobedience of orders in neglecting to refer to the station order book, and seeing that an order to wear summer clothing on all duties had actually been issued; then quoting and asking why the men of the 2nd Queen's were still wearing winter clothing on night duties. 2nd, For refusing to give up your sword when ordered to do so by Colonel Hamilton, and replying "You had better send some one to take it." 3rd, For he having in a most outrageous manner on the evening of the 8th, when ordered not to leave the room, in pushing Colonel Hamilton from the half-open door, and forcing your way out of the room; also in forcibly abstracting papers from a leather case at the time in Colonel Hamilton's hands. 4th, For leaving Colonel Hamilton's quarters when ordered not to do so, until the arrival of an officer on the evening of the 8th. The court sat two days to hear evidence on the above formidable charges. The result is not yet known. Major Constable, remains, of course, under arrest.

THE *Englishman*—The trial "Empress *vs.* White" is a striking example of how formidable a weapon the criminal procedure may become in the hands of the natives of this country, and of the dangerous position of a European in the mofussil. The facts of the case are set out in our columns, and are shortly as follows:—An English gentleman, manager of a factory in the Nuddea district, is charged with murder of an atrocious character, is discharged by one magistrate, and a twelvemonth afterwards is committed to the High Court by another. As the learned judge who tried the case remarked to the jury, not a link in the evidence was missing, and the time on that evidence was murder, murder alone, and had he to direct the jury he must direct for that crime alone or an acquittal; but that evidence both judge and jury thought was utterly false. The dovetailed nature of that evidence, and the important variations under cross-examination, were sufficient to stamp it as fabricated. Indeed, had the accused been a native, in all probability the Standing Counsel, in his discretion, would have stopped the case at an early stage. One fact, it seems to us, must be convincing to even natives, viz., that evidence was given by important witnesses that they, being Hindus, carried the corpse of a Mussulman and went immediately to their food. How the conspiracy arose does not appear, though it is evident that the police were most to blame; but we have reason to suspect that some of those busy and patriotic legal gentlemen for which the district of Nuddea is famous, had connection do with it. A learned gentleman has expressed his opinion that the murdered man is alive, and well at this moment. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that had Mr. White been tried in the mofussil, a conviction was most probable, and that, though now acquitted and free, he and his friends have suffered much anxiety and incurred great expense.

Truth says:—As late Secretary of State for War and present holder of the Indian Portfolio, Lord Cranbrook would earn the gratitude of all Indian soldiers if he would see that some fitting reward were bestowed on two of the best and bravest officers in the army. I allude to Lieut.-General Sir Arnold Kemball and Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes. The services of the former are too well known to need comment. His cool gallantry was a well-worn topic in the columns of the daily press, both during the Servian and Armenian campaigns. Few men have done so much to uphold the honour of their country in the East as this brave Bombay gunner; none have been less rewarded. At Alexinatz, as on the Aladja Dagh, his wiry, upright figure; firm, martial stride; keen, piercing eye; kind, genial smile, were familiar objects to all. Englishmen felt proud of their representative, and as old Faizi Pasha said to a friend of mine, on hearing Sir Arnold had arrived in camp: 'Bravo! I wish we had ten thousand like him;' so all Turks felt, that in him they had a tower of strength. He is a man of whom it should be said the King delighteth to honour; and yet, having received the Bath twenty-one years ago, he remains a simple C. B. Keek Sahib Bahadoor is unknown to all but Indians, yet I can safely say that no man has smelt powder oftener, not even Sir Garnet himself. It was only ten years ago that it could be said of him that he had been engaged in twenty seven different expeditionary forces on our north-west frontier, had been twice badly wounded, had received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel for services in the field, had been twice recommended for the Victoria Cross, was a Military Companion of the Bath, and yet had not a single medal. Since those days Keyes has successfully planned and carried out the Bazoti Expedition in 1869; the Dawar Expedition in 1872; the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78; he has commanded the Punjab Frontier Force the largest and most important brigade in the army) with the rank of Brigadier-General for eight years, and now returns to England a simple Colonel and C.B. Lord Elgin, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook, four successive Viceroys, felt they had in him a valued and trusted servant, in whose hands the frontier was safe. From each and all he obtained some special mark of favour, some pledge of renewed confidence, yet after thirty-five years' continuous service in India, this gallant old soldier is allowed to hand over his command, without one line in General Orders to show to the Indian army that a Conservative Viceroy could appreciate sterling merit. Is it too late to mend this? The country looks to India for reinforcements in time of need; is it well to leave neglected two of the best men India can now lend us?

THE *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria, writing on June 11, says:—I have been able to collect the statistics of the recent passage of the Suez Canal by the fleet of sailing vessels and steamers which conveyed the Indian contingent from Bombay to Malta. They are interesting in themselves, and may also be useful as a guide in case of large expeditions. The perfect success of this passage removes a good many doubts as to the utility of the canal in case of a crowd of vessels seeking to pass in a short space of time. There were 28 vessels in all, 16 sailing ships and 12 steamers. The first arrived at Suez from Bombay on May 16, and the last with the exception of the Indian dhow, left Port Said for Malta on May 29. Eight tugs were employed in towing the sailing vessels through the canal. The average time in the canal of the steamers was only 30 hours and of the sailing vessels 44, averages seldom beaten in the history of the canal. Over half a million gallons of water were supplied to the fleet at Suez, between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of coal at Port Said, and something under £2,000 was paid for fresh provisions, yet only 13 days were spent in Egyptian waters. Certainly Admiral Willoughby deserves great praise for the perfect success of his arrangements, which were much facilitated by the cordial co-operation of the Canal Company. The only hitch in the smooth progress of the expedition was in the case of the Indian dhow, or as her master called her the Buglow "Jabree." She was a strange-looking craft, built in the Persian Gulf, manned by natives, and had never before been out of Indian waters. She carried one gigantic mast with an enormous sail, which made her plunge about in a gale in a most marvellous fashion. She was only trusted with baggage, horses and packing cases. Together with the sailing ship Seaforth the Buglow was in tow of the steamer Trinacria, and the three encountered a strong gale in the Red Sea. After many breakings of the tow ropes and several small collisions, the captain of the Trinacria decided they must part company, a decision by no means to the liking of the Hindostanee ship, though they were to the windward of Jeddah at no great distance. The captain of the dhow relates the incident somewhat graphically:—"The Seaforth was so close to me that three of the men in charge of my horses jumped on board her, being afraid of our sinking. The captain told us to go to Jeddah. I replied I would not. He wrote on a board in Hindostanee, 'You must go to Jeddah.' I replied on a board in Hindostonee, 'I will not. Wherever the steamer goes, I will go.'" At last when night came he was out adrift, and on the evening of the next day he arrived at Jeddah with no loss either of cargo or cattle. Thence he was fetched by the Spartan gunboat, and got to Port Said on the 3rd of June, where his horses and baggage were transhipped to the steamship Goa, which had returned from Malta for the purpose. I should think it is the last time the Indian Government would engage a dhow.

The following appears in an English country paper as from a correspondent:—

It is said that the Queen has been attracted to Balmoral earlier this year than usual on account of the near completion of a building of which she takes the entire superintendence. No mortal being has been enlightened as yet concerning the ultimate intention of the edifice. It is constructed in the Gothic style—comfortable and quiet, like the cottages on the Holly Lodge Estate built by Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Highgate, and called "Holly Village." It was begun under the Queen's own superintendence about two years ago. People declare, from the hasty designs now and then exhibited, that it is just the sort of retreat that tired and worn-out Royalty might choose. But, as it is situated within the precincts of the Castle, and close to the bronze statue of Prince Albert, admission to which can only be obtained by private means, no one has seen it as yet. The avenue to the new building was planted with trees at the same time that the foundations were dug, so that they have already grown thick enough to conceal the building entirely from the public view. But on the opposite side the landscape is splendid. Craig Gowan and the smiling pasture lands at its base afford the most delightful prospects that the imagination can conceive. The house is only two storeys high, and contains just twenty rooms, servants' lodging included.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	
Overture.....L'Italiana in Algeri	Rossini.
Quadrille.....Cox and Box.....	Coote.
Selection .....Stiffelio	Verdi.
Waltzes .....Pusdonem	Strauss.
Galop.....Orpheus	Offenbach.

THE Italian Mail Steamer Arabia left Aden for Bombay on Thursday morning, the 11th instant.

MR. BELLCHAMBERS, Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, who is on his way home by to-day's mail steamer, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day on the arrival of Sir John Strachey, and a similar salute will be fired on his embarkation by the mail steamer this evening.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to declare Act III. of 1852 (The Bombay Spirituous Liquors Act) to be in force in the Province of Sind.

MR. J. NUGENT, C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, has been appointed Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, and Mr. Montseth, the Assistant Judge, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Nugent as Under-Secretary to Government.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 6th July, was 50 feet 9 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 39 inches 84 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 48 feet 1 tenth; total raisfall up to date was 20 inches 45 cents.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A summons was granted yesterday on behalf of the Collector of Bombay by Mr. C. P. Cooper against Ardaseer Jehangeer Banajee, charging him with conveying into the city of Bombay twelve pots of toddy vinegar on the 3rd instant in contravention of the Abkari Act. The summons was made returnable on the 19th instant.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Nuthoo Juggernath and Buldhaw Jawargeer were charged before Mr. W. Webb with committing theft of a gold nose ornament and Rs. 8 in cash, the property of Muriam, woman. Upon the evidence adduced they were both convicted and sentenced, prisoner No. 1 to six months' and prisoner No. 2 to 9 months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, who met with an accident about fifteen days ago at the Sconderdass Mills, when her right arm was injured by its being caught in the machinery whilst in motion. She was removed to the hospital, where her arm was amputated, but she sunk under its effects. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of Ashama girl was caused by tetanus, following injuries to the arm, which was accidentally caught in machinery."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Alfred Davis and four other seamen of the British ship Bates Family were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The prisoners in their defence stated that they desired to be discharged from the ship, but the Captain declined to do so. The Magistrate allowed the prisoners time to consider if they would return to their duty. Later on in the day two of the prisoners, George Groves and John Kelly, on their declining to go on board were sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks each with hard labour, and the rest were ordered to be taken on board their vessel.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit brought by Jost Vussoonjee Heerjee to recover Rs. 1,000 from Jaeejee, widow of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, was heard before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff, a money-lender. The debt was proved by Bomonjee Eduljee, who procured the loan for defendant at her request. She executed on the 29th October 1877 a promissory note payable on demand. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with interest from 29th October 1877 at 12 per cent. per annum, costs, and further interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st July was Rs. 93,15,125, and silver received during the week Rs. 1,35,751. The sum of Rs. 13,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 81,50,876. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 2,88,834 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th July, was 518, being 26 more than in the preceding week, 118 less than the total of the week ending 10th July 1877, and 136 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 246 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The mean mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·03. There were 165 deaths from remittent fever, which are 5 more than the previous week, and 39 more than the same period last year. There were 42 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 33 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 43, 19, and 23, respectively, as compared with 34, 20, and 25 last year.

THE CORPORATION BANNER.

AT the quarterly meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Chairman, Colonel Hancock, before the proceedings commenced, drew the attention of the gentlemen present to the beautiful banner which was hung up in the room, and which the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee had presented to the Corporation. Mr. Barrow, the clerk to the Corporation, at the Chairman's request, read the following letter:—

Bombay, 9th July 1878.

J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor, as a citizen and member of the Corporation, to request herewith for presentation to the city the banner of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay prepared under the directions of our late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, and just received from England. With my best wishes for the prosperity and increasing usefulness of our Municipal Corporation, I remain, &c.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALEE.

It was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, and carried with acclamation, that the warm thanks of the Corporation be tendered to the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee for his handsome and valuable gift of a banner embroidered with the arms of the city.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee cordially supported the resolution with a remark which he had to make with considerable regret; and that was that he had heard that the Hon'ble Mr. Sorabjee intended to retire from the Corporation. If he carried that intention into effect, Mr. Nowrojee thought the Corporation would lose a very useful and a very intelligent member. (Hear, hear.)

The business before the meeting was then proceeded with, of which a report will appear in our next issue.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 1st 16½ feet; 6 feet higher than on same date last year.

Shikarpur.—Rice transplanting continues; kharif prospects good. River on 1st 14 feet, on same date last year 10 feet 2 inches. Small-pox in Shikarpur town, 36 fresh cases, 5 deaths; 1 death in taluka. Cattle disease in 2 talukas. Great heat prevails.

Hyderabad.—Locusts and small-pox in 4 talukas. Weather sultry till afternoon of 2nd instant, since when monsoon breeze blowing fiercely. River very high and rising; 69 inches higher on 2nd instant than on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather intensely hot and close. Kharif sowings general throughout District. Prices of food grains very high; forage very scarce.

Ahmedabad.—Rain '20; total 2·29; more wanted. Slight cholera in Dhanduka and Dholka; in city [illegible] to 8.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 2 inches at Dohad, 1¼ at Jhalod.

Kaira.—No rain. Kodra sowing begun; rain urgently required. Cholera cases 46, deaths 21.

Broach.—Rain '69; total 6·22. Early sown seed germinating; cultivation commenced throughout. Cholera, in city 8 cases, 3 fatal; in district 79 cases, 42 fatal.

Surat.—Rain '68; total 19·27; good fall in tal talukas. Thirteen deaths from cholera in city; in Chorasi taluka 13 cases, 9 deaths.

Khandeish.—Rain general except in Nizampur and Pimpalner; maximum 5·85, minimum ·05. Cholera in 6 talukas.

Nasik.—Rainfall just sufficient in 6 talukas; very short elsewhere. Prices stationary.

Tanna.—Rain 12·51; total 27·74. Kharif sowing progressing. Cholera in 5 talukas.

Kolaba.—Report for week ending last instant).—Rain at Alibag 18·34; total 30·13. Sowing operations completed in all talukas. Cholera in 3 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 25th ultimo).—Rain 12·91, total 16·12; fall general. Sowing operations nearly finished. Twelve deaths from cholera in Chiplun taluka.

Poona.—Rain at Mawal 2·16; total fall during week in Junnar, Indapur, Khed and Poona, 97 cents. Deaths from cholera in city 37; in district 113.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·16; fall general; maximum 3·07 in Jamkhed, minimum ·05 in Akola. Sowing commenced in few villages of 5 talukas; more rain generally required. Thirty-nine deaths from cholera.

Sholapur.—Rain 1·75; total 5·83; fall at Pandharpur on last 3 inches. Cholera cases 230, deaths 152.

Satara.—Rain 1·65; total 4·86; sowing operations retarded for want thereof. Cholera deaths 743.

Kaladgi.—Rainfall partial and insufficient for sowing early crops; much required. Sowing progressing in parts of 3 talukas; grasshoppers destroying young plants in some places; prices rising. Cholera deaths 13.

Belgaum.—Rain 3·69; total 12·22. Sowing progresses where sufficient rain has fallen; anxiety prevails for want of more rain. Cholera deaths 17.

Dharwar.—Rain ·83; young rice crops withering and sowing operations retarded for its want. No change in public health.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 16·52. Rice sowing nearly completed; plants healthy. Fever less.

Belgaum.—Rain 7·29; total 4·81. Weather hot and cloudy. Rain received on western coast. Sowing operations progressing.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rain ·23; total ·64. Cholera cases 3, 2 fatal; in Jhalawad 83, 35 fatal. Sowing continued in some talukas.

Baroda.—Rain ·22; total 2·38.

Five fatal cholera cases, General Remarks.—River continues high in Sind where prospects are favourable. Scanty rain fall in North Gujerat, Deccan and Southern Maratha Districts, causing anxiety. Heavy rain in all coast districts from Kanara to Surat. Incessant rain in Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Bracken	Mr Kemp Welch
Mr & Mrs Nelson & 2 children	Dr Benny
Mrs T H Turner	Miss Grisley
Mrs Bell & 3 children	Mr Robert Ingham
Mrs Farrer	Mr G Walton
Mr T Crowley	Mr G W Lawrie
Mr K Dalghton	Mr J Shamrock
Mr & Mrs Wallis	Col Watson
Two Misses Wallis	Mr Herbert
Rev M Keogan	Privates Whalley & Savage.

FOR BREINDISI.

Sir John & Lady Strachey	Rev D McCarthy
Mr H B Finlay	Mr Quilty
Lt-Col E G Williams	Mrs Partridge
Mr B Ewing	Mr Michael Ode
Mr H Cooke	Mr Bardley Wilmot
Capt Waterhouse	Mr G Arbuthnot
Col C Gott	Mr Green.

FOR VENICE.

Miss Temple	Mr L Stiger
Miss Foss	Mr A D Carey
Mr R Bellchambers	Mr J M Drennan.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

AN extraordinary general meeting was held in the offices of the company in Elphinstone Circle on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. Mr. Magnus Mowat, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., in the chair.

The Chairman, after reading the notice calling the meeting, said—The advertisement which I have just read explains the object for which we have met together. Our present agreement with the Mofussil Company expires on the 31st December next, and the directors have for some time back been considering what should be done in the interests of the shareholders after this period. Two suggestions naturally offered themselves. One was to work the machinery for ourselves as we did some years ago; the other to work in connection with another firm or company either by lease or joint agreement. The chief objection to working on our own account is that no business has been so much overdone as ginning and pressing in Broach. In the town of Broach there are 682 gins, and in the village of Pallej 256 gins, and I believe I am correct in stating that there is not work for half the number. What I have said regarding gins, applies equally to presses. In Broach and Pallej alone the hydraulic and steam presses could work up the whole crop of Gurzerat. With matters in this state, the competition has now become keen in the outerns, and it is only by purchasing cotton on one's own account, or taking other heavy risks that a fair return can be secured. The working expenses would weigh heavily on the income, for we could not get a good and trustworthy staff without paying handsomely for the same. Feeling assured that you will agree with what I have stated, I think we may dismiss the working on our own account as less favourable than that of working in connection with another company or leasing. I am glad to say that we have two offers of this description. One is from the Mofussil Company, which for three years leased the Broach and Pallej factories and presses at Rs. 20,000 per annum. With bad seasons, such as we have been accustomed to of late, it was not to be expected that a similar offer would be repeated, but we have received one which seems very fair, and the directors after careful consideration venture to recommend it. The proposal, of which a summary is given below, was then read by Mr. Mowat:—(1). That the profits of the ginning factories of the Mofussil and Broach Companies to be divided in proportion to the number of gins. The first mentioned company has in all 178 and the latter 150 gins. The Broach Company's proportion would therefore be 150 to 328 of the whole earnings. (2). The Broach Company's Hodgart's Presses not being required at Broach, one or both may be removed to another suitable site or sites at the expense of the Broach Company; the profits to be divided thus—two-thirds to the Broach Company and one-third to the Mofussil Company. For the latter the Mofussil Company undertakes to find the necessary capital required for investments in cotton. (3). The Pallej Press being obsolete, the question of what is to be done with it must stand over for decision hereafter by the Board of the Broach Company. (4). Wear and tear of the Broach Company's machinery to be borne by that company; the agreement to be in force for a period of three years from the 1st January 1879, and on its termination the Mofussil Company to have the option of entering into a fresh agreement for a further period of three years on the same terms. Now your first question will naturally be—what dividend are we likely to receive from such an arrangement? To only answer I can give is that, with a good season (and this one certainly promises very fair), you may make as much or more than you do at present, and with a bad season less. And I think it is only right that you should take a share in the risk of working your machinery. It is proposed that the Broach press or presses be removed to a station at which ample work is likely to be obtained. The directors of the Mofussil Company have one or two places in Kattywar in view, but no arrangements will be made without first consulting the directors of this company. We shall make it a point to see that the site chosen is a suitable one. The Mofussil Company will be able to work far cheaper than we could, in so far as there will only be one management for the concern, and in order that the expenses hereafter may be as small as possible, my firm are prepared and ready to give up the position of secretaries and treasurers, and Messrs. William Nicol and Co., who have the charge of the Mofussil Company, will, for the future, be the agents you would have to draw a commission, in any event, under the new arrangement, and as the company requires every rupee it can possibly get, I see no necessity for the payment of any commission through this company to be transferred I shall still continue to take an interest in it, and my services I willingly place at your disposal. It is only just to add that I think Mr. Robb, who proposes to take charge of the joint factories, is one of the best business men in the employment of the Mofussil Company. I think whether your interests could be put into better hands. The other offer is from a well-known cotton agent who says, "I can undertake the management of the mills for 10 per cent. commission on the profits." Under this remuneration I shall be required to purchase cotton." It will be for you to give this offer all the attention which it deserves. I may mention that there is no guarantee given as to rates for ginning or pressing, given dividends, and dysentery were last week 43, 19, and 23, respectively, as compared with 34, 20, and 25 last year. what the future prospects, I have laid before you full details, and I therefore leave you to decide which offer you will accept. I may as well mention that it will be to the advantage of the shareholders to given the directors full power to dispose of any machinery which is not wanted. The proceeds of sales will increase the available cash balance. The Mofussil Company think the Pallej Press obsolete, and my remarks are especially directed to it, and to a steam engine and some ginning and pressing implements now stored there. Before the resolutions are put to the meeting I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be put to me, as well as to give all necessary explanations. The annual general meeting will be held early next month, and at it the full dividend of five per cent. per annum will be declared, leaving a balance to be carried forward.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy thought that the option of renewing the contract at the end of three years ought to be mutual and not left entirely to the Broach Company. He was also of opinion that instead of laying down a finisher and moving presses which would cost Rs. 20,000 it would be better in the present state of the company to keep the money in hand. He was sure that the shareholders would be grateful if Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. for so kindly giving up their commission.

The Chairman promised to try his best to get the Mofussil Company to make the option of renewing the contract with them at the end of three years mutual. At the same time he hoped the shareholders would accept the resolutions that would be proposed, and leave the matter in the hands of the directors. He thought that the outlay that would be required for laying down another finisher and moving presses would be money well spent.

It was finally proposed by Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee and carried unanimously,—That this meeting approves of the working agreement submitted by the Mofussil Company, and authorise the secretaries and treasurers in conjunction with the company's solicitors to prepare the necessary special resolutions to carry out the arrangement.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Douglas, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, it was also unanimously resolved, —That the directors be authorised to sell or dispose of any portion of the machinery they may deem desirable.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

From C. E. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras,—(Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, June 1878.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 64, dated the 1st March last, on the question whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in the case of East Indians, and in reply to say that the Government of India have been advised that, as the English law governs questions of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the case of East Indians, such a marriage is not legal among that community.

2. East Indians not having, like Hindus and Muhammadans, a personal law of their own, the law applicable to them is what is called the English law of India; and this, ever since Mr. Justice Markby's decision in the case of the Secretary of State *versus* the Administrator-General of Bengal, has been held to be that modified form of English law which is administered in the Original sides of the High Courts in the Presidency Towns. Now this modified form of law does not comprise any English Statute passed after the years 1726 (when the Mayor's Courts were established at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), which does not expressly or by necessary implication apply to British India.

3. The English Statute 5 and 6, Wm. IV., c. 54, which renders a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife absolutely void, was passed after 1726; it does not expressly or by necessary implication apply to British India: it is therefore no part of the territorial law of this country.

4. Consequently, the marriage of an East Indian (domiciled in British India) with his deceased wife's sister is not *void*; and so the late Mr. Justice Norman held in the case of Goods *versus* Goods, in which such a marriage is *illegal*, and may, during the life-time of both parties, be annulled by an Ecclesiastical Court. For, being within what are called the prohibited degree it contravenes the Statute, 32, Henry VIII., c. 38, which is part of the territorial law of India as above defined.

against him, and the police had no right to detain his books.

By Mr. Gill—To whom did you give up your books? To Mhaitab (chief constable of Sholapore.)

The Judge called Mhaitab and ordered him to produce the witness's books.

By Mr. Gill—You entered in your books, I suppose, the names of your constituents for whom you did business? Transactions that took place in the presence of the owners were not entered.—Is there any entry of this consignment to Rowjee? The books were kept sometimes by Bapoojee and sometimes by Krishnajee.—Where is your book for January 1877? It does not appear here.—You were paid by the cart, were you not, one anna per cart? Yes.—Can you find any entry in any of your books of the delivery of these 40 bags? I have not written the books, and do not understand them.—Are they not the books of your firm? Yes.—Can you point out in any of your books the payment of one anna per cart for these 4 carts? My accounts are not registered.—Can you point out such an entry, yes or no? I can't tell, as I know nothing at all about it.—Who can explain your books? Bapoojee.—Did Bapoojee keep your books? Yes; he was not a *pucka* accountant; we were all *cutcha* accountants.—Is Bapoojee now in the custody of the police? I don't know, I've not seen him since he was discharged by the magistrate.—Did he not leave any letter or message for you to say where he was going, and when he would be back? He left no trace behind him, and he is no longer a partner in my firm.—After Mr. Bedford left the goods office, you went into it? Yes.—Do you know the names of the clerks who are employed in that office?—Yes.—Is Krishnajee Luximon one? Yes.—Was he there that morning? I don't remember. I can tell the names of all the clerks, but I can't say who was present at that time.—The only name you remember is Balcrishna? There is no reason for remembering the others.

By Mr. Manockshaw—Did the police tell you you were responsible for 40 bags because you had signed the pass? No.—Did all Rowjee's advice to you come to you? No, they went sometimes to my partners, and sometimes to Rowjee himself.—Had Mr. Bedford any regular seat in the goods office? No. When he went there, he used to sit on the bench.—What was Balcrishna doing when Benechund and Dhondee went to the office to speak to him? He was writing and talking.—When did Mr. Bedford leave? About an hour after.—What did you do? I waited till he went, and then went into the office.—Who did you see? I don't remember whether I saw Keshoon Krishnajee, or Balcrishna.—Did the merchants go to the station? Sometimes, when there was any difficulty in clearing the goods.—Was there any difficulty about these 40 bags? No.—Why was Benechund there on that day? I don't know; his being there was peculiar.—In what tone of voice did Dhondee speak to Balcrishna? The same as you are speaking to me now.—Were you listening? Yes.—Why? I wanted to know what it was all about; my attention was drawn by the carts being stopped and the gatekeeper and Benechund coming to the goods office. Did Bapoojee take away any other bags of wheat besides the 40 consigned to Rowjee on that day? He took away other bags, but I don't know who they were for. I gave him gatepasses for the goods he took from the yard. I know he took away the 40 bags for Rowjee, because I gave him the pass.—Did you know Bhunsilal? Yes.—Is he a relation of yours? He is a distant relation. My sister married a distant cousin of his.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—About this wonderful charge which was preferred against you, what was the result of it? I was discharged.—How many times have you been charged? That is the only charge that has been brought against me.—Tell us as well as you can understand what the charge was? I was charged with having loaded in one cart goods covered with two passes.—Did the magistrate even frame a charge against you? No.—Did Mr. Bedford take any part whatever in the prosecution of that case? He only came and sat in the court.—Have you the slightest ill-feeling against Mr. Bedford? No.—Do you remember the native month in which your brother died? No, but from all the connections of this case, I think it was the month of *Magh*.

Mr. Branson said that was important, because the *coorsinee* of the month of *Magh* 1877 was the 29th January, and the 3rd day after that would be the 31st January.

By Mr. Branson—You say you were summoned to the *chaori* by the police? Yes.—Were the police making inquiries from all the *hoondiarwees* about the place? Yes.—And were inquiries going on every day? Yes.—How many times were you examined by the police about this case? Once.—Did you tell them all you knew about this case? Yes.—Is there the slightest truth in the suggestion that anybody has told you what to say? No.—Is there the slightest foundation in the suggestion that you have ever been handcuffed? No.—Or were any of the other *hoondiarwees* handcuffed? Yes, Bapoojee, Dada Meer, Govind Manohey, and Govind Narayen.—Were there or where there not cases against those men? Yes.—And were they handcuffed except when they were taken for trial? I saw them handcuffed when they were brought from the mamlatdar's office to the magistrate's court. Did you see anyone handcuffed in the *chaori*? No.—Did you ever object to the police having your books? No.—Did you ever ask for your books back again, and were you ever refused? No.—You were asked about Bapoojee Narayen being in the custody of the police.—Do you know that there is a warrant out against him? I don't know.—Do you know that he has absconded? No.—You were asked if Rowjee had not brought a claim for 80 bags which you had signed for; did you ever sign for 80 bags consigned to Rowjee? I don't remember.

By the Judge—If you had signed, where would your signature be found? In two places, in the warehouse book and on the gate pass.—Did you always sign on the back of the gate pass? Yes, while gatepasses were small. Yes.

By Mr. Branson—When used you to sign the gate pass? When the carts were taken to the gate.—In order to pass? We used to sign that we had taken the goods away.

Mr. Branson asked leave to quit the re-examination here and revert to the examination-in-chief. (During the day, Mr. Gill had called the attention of the court to the fact that exhibit No. 11 seemed to be two pieces of paper pasted together, and the court ordered them to be ungummed when Beharilal's signature was found on the back by him it had been hid by the other piece of paper pasted over it.)

By Mr. Branson—Is that your signature? Yes.—Is that the gate pass for the 40 bags? Yes.—When did you make that signature? When the pass was given to me when I paid him the money.

By the Judge—How can you reconcile that with you, previous answer? At that time there was a press of work; the inkstands were not at the gate, and sometimes we used to sign the passes beforehand to have them ready. We were not allowed to sign with a pencil. If this pass had been signed at the gate, there would have been some figures on the back.—Would that be if the correct number was passed out, or only if there was a deficiency? The figures were to show whether the quantity was surplus, deficient, or correct.

By Mr. Branson.—Now, about your having given evidence in the case. It was suggested that the magistrate made some arrangement with you to give evidence against Bedford and Bapoojee should be discharged.

The Judge—The police, not the magistrate.

Mr. Branson—The magistrate must have entered into it.

The Judge—That was not suggested.

Mr. Branson did not ask any further questions.

By Mr. Gill (who claimed a right to cross-examine on the new evidence):—It was the custom, when you signed the pass, to give it up to the gatekeeper? Yes. Will you point out to me in this book (gate pass book) any of the passes with your signature which bear figures on the back showing the quantity of goods to be surplus, deficient, or correct? There are some signed by my partner with figures showing a deficiency.—Is there a single pass signed by you which bears figures showing that the amount of goods was correct?

The witness looked through the gate pass book, and replied that he could not find any such pass. There was only one pass signed by him, and it bore only his signature, without any figures.

Mr. Gill—I challenge the prosecution to produce any other pass book containing any signature on the back of the pass, where there are any figures showing that the amount passed out is correct. They can do as they like, accept my challenge, or object.

By Mr. Gill.—I suppose if Bapoojee had the pass in his possession he would have given it up? He had the pass, but did not give it up.—Did he tell you that he had the pass? I had given it to him with other passes that morning.—At your house? At his house.—All the passes were for goods to go out that day? Yes.—Were they all signed by you? I can't say for certain.—Were any of them signed by you? I can't say; I did not even recollect that I had signed this one.—Is the signature on the back of the pass required to show that the person signing has taken the goods out? When the gatekeeper marks the number of carts on the back and the *hoondiarwee* signs it, the goods are supposed to be taken away.

The Judge—What does your signature on the back mean? It means nothing except there are some pencil marks as well.

Mr. Gill—Then do you mean that those goods did not pass through the gate? I did not take away the goods.—Your signature on the back of that pass does not mean that you took away the goods? No.

The Judge called the pleader (who was in court) who was engaged to conduct the suit against the railway company for Rowjee and asked him in what condition the gate pass (exhibit 11) was when it came into his hands. He said it was all in one piece, and he endorsed it on the back "filed with the plaint" before he gave it into the custody of the clerk of the subordinate judge's court.

The clerk of the subordinate judge's court was also called by the Judge and stated that the two papers were gummed together when he received the exhibit.

The Judge said this might turn out a very important point. The pleader and the clerk of the court had better be examined as witnesses.

Mr. Gill said it might certainly be of very great importance. Mr. Bedford had it brought up against him that he had wished to settle Rowjee's claim. Probably if he had seen Beharilal's signature on the back of the gate pass, he would not have done so.

The Judge.—It may tell against Rowjee.

Mr. Gill.—And it may tell very strongly in favour of Mr. Bedford.

Beharilal was further examined by Mr. Branson.—You see this pass with your signature, but without any numbers on it? Yes.—Can you say whether you were the person who passed the goods referred to in it out of the gate or not? I cannot say with certainty.

By Mr. Gill.—Did you give up all your books to the police? Yes.—Was the book for January given to the police? I don't know.—Did the police search your house? Yes.

The Judge.—What for? For these accounts.

By the assessors.—Did you receive any other passes during the month of January 1877? A great many.—Did you yourself remove the goods from the station? I may have done. I don't remember.—In the case in which you were prosecuted, when was the second pass produced? I showed both passes at the gate, and the gatekeeper returned one to me.

The Judge.—Where was it produced from afterwards? Did you produce it in court?—My partner had it.

By the assessors.—When you went into the goods office, after Mr. Bedford went out, who did you speak to? I don't remember. I spoke to the clerk.

The Judge.—It might be as well now to try and clear up the matter of the gate pass (exhibit No. 11) having another piece of paper pasted over the back and hiding Beharilal's signature. If that evidence is not taken now, the witnesses might be tampered with.

The Judge said he could not call the vakeel of the prisoner Rowjee as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill—The court can call a witness at any stage. I suppose the questions will be put by his Honour.

Pandurinath Wamor, pleader of the Sholapore district was then examined by his Honour.—Did you file a suit against the railway company at the instance of Rowjee Detty, in the subordinate judge's court, Sholapore? Yes.—Is Rowjee Detty in Court? Yes, accused No 2.—Did you file this gate pass (exhibit 11)? Yes. Was it filed along with other documents in the suit.—To whom did you give it? The clerk of the court.—From whom did you get it? From Rowjee Detty.—Was it torn in pieces when you got it? I don't exactly remember, but I think it had been torn, and that there was a piece of paper pasted on the back.—You are not sure of that? I cannot positively say that.—Was it in the same state as when you got it at the time when you endorsed it on the back? Yes.—When did you endorse it? On the day I filed it.—Where? I don't remember; the body of the endorsement is in the handwriting of my clerk. The signature is mine.—How long had the document been in your possession before you filed it in the court? A short time, I don't exactly remember how long.—Was it torn while it was in your possession? No.

Mr. Branson asked leave to cross-examine the witness.

By Mr. Branson—Have you been in court during this trial? Part of the time.—Are you Rowjee's vakeel in this case? No.—You say you think the paper had been torn when you got it; when had it been torn? I don't recollect.—It may not have been torn when you got it? That is impossible.—But you say you are not sure? I think it was torn because I think it was pasted.—Did you ever file any other suits for Rowjee on such papers? I don't remember.—You have seen gatepasses, like that before have not you? I don't remember.—Do you know that gate passes are endorsed by the *hoondiarwee* who receives goods? No.—You never heard that that was the system? No.—What did you suppose was done with gate passes if the consignee got his goods? I don't know.—You never asked your client what was done with gate passes? No.—Did it not occur to you to look at the back of that gate pass to see if there was any signature? No. It was not a loose paper.—It was not so torn that it would have been destroyed by taking off the back piece? Where was it torn? It must have been torn at the folds.—At any rate, you did not make any attempt to examine the back to see if there was any signature there? No.

By Mr. Manockshaw—Why did you not examine it? I had no reason to suspect anything.—Was this advice note regarding 80 bags also an exhibit in the case? Yes.—Has that also been torn and pasted over? Yes.

The court here adjourned till Wednesday morning.

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Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have painted a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lightning Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that it SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NO FEAR in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an area of eighty-six square feet; whereas the same quantity of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a Lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, viz., it is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used: its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

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